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# DELAWARE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN INVENTORY UPDATE

Delaware. State Planning Office.

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DELAWARE STATE PLANNING OFFICE,  
DAVID R. KEIFER, DIRECTOR

DECEMBER, 1972

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## State Agencies:

Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control  
Division of Highways  
Division of Archives and Cultural Affairs  
Division of Economic Development

## Other Participants:

U.S. Soil Conservation Service  
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Northeast Regional Office  
Corps of Engineers, Atlantic Region  
New Castle County, Department of Parks and Recreation  
Parks and Recreation Department, City of Wilmington  
WILMAPCO

The interest of these agencies during this update was especially appreciated.

David S. Hugg, III  
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## INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

This study was undertaken in order to provide an up-to-date inventory of outdoor recreation facilities for use in a variety of planning projects and publications. The data presented in Delaware did not represent a single year and had not been fully updated since 1967. Further, certain areas were noticeably weak, especially educational, private and urban facilities. This report is intended to update the previous information and fill in the gaps as of April 30, 1972.

Data of this type are needed in the Urban Recreation Needs Study now being prepared by the State Planning Office and as input to the State's participation in the First State Resource Conservation and Development Project sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It will also be useful in the updating of the State Development Plan and in development of procedures for allocation of State recreation grants-in-aid.

The majority of information in this report was developed from a variety of sources, including the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, the U. S. Departments of Interior and Agriculture, and the New Castle County and City of Wilmington Parks and Recreation Departments. Their assistance is appreciated.

## INVENTORY

In order to more fully explore the feasibility of realizing these potentials and to provide the background data for preparation of plans and programs, it is necessary to examine the nature and extent of present facilities and programs. This inventory is a compilation of data on recreation facilities at all levels of public activity as well as those provided through private and quasi-public sources. This section also provides a summary of current recreation programs, including both financial assistance and organized recreation activities, provided by public and private agencies and sponsors.

### Inventory of Public Areas Used for Outdoor Recreation Under Federal Control

The Federal government has approximately 29,700 acres of Delaware land in recreation uses. These lands are administered by either the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers or the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Services.

#### U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### Kilcohook Wildlife Refuge

As a result of the dredging operation to maintain a navigable water channel in the Delaware River in 1934, a large area (1,487 acres) known as Kilcohook National Wildlife Refuge was formed on the New Jersey side of the River. Though this area is physically attached to New Jersey, a court, establishing the Delaware-New Jersey boundary, ruled that Delaware's sovereignty extended

to the low water mark of the eastern shore of the Delaware River. This makes any fill area along this boundary a part of Delaware. While the refuge is of no value to Delaware residents as a recreation area due to its location on the opposite side of the River, it does make available breeding grounds for water fowl and small animals.

#### Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge

The Bombay Hook Refuge, established in 1937, is one of several stopping places located at strategic points along the Atlantic Flyway from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. It is situated approximately eight miles northeast of Dover.

The Refuge is comprised of 16,280 acres, of which about 10,500 acres are tidal marshland. The rest of the area includes 1,200 acres of impounded fresh water pools, brush and timbered swamps, 1,000 acres of crop lands, and timbered grassy upland.

The recreational uses of the areas include nature study, photography, sightseeing, dog field trails (two in the fall and one in the spring), and hunting on a limited basis, (3,000 acres on which 12 blinds are erected and open for use three days per week for geese and archery type deer hunting). Observation towers, nature trails, restrooms, picnic tables, and an information booth are provided.

#### Primehook National Wildlife Refuge

Primehook National Wildlife Refuge, established in 1963 under a plan coordinated with local agencies and interests, continues toward a proposed 10,000 acres to be completed in the next ten years. It now contains 6,655 acres.

Primehook Refuge will include a conservation education building, nature study facilities and development to allow hiking, fishing, boat launching, picnicking, hunting, and dog field trials.

#### U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

##### Chesapeake and Delaware Canal

The Corps of Engineers is indirectly involved in outdoor recreation by virtue of having the responsibility of maintaining waterway navigation channels such as the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. To accomplish this responsibility, land has been acquired for the disposition of spoils on either side of the channel. 5,271 acres of land have been acquired for this use (however, these are licensed to Delaware Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Division of Fish and Wildlife for management).

The hydraulic fill of these areas presents a hazard for a time after the operation is completed. Subsoil conditions do not permit rapid leaching of liquids, allowing a hard crust to form over the top which will not usually support a person's weight. Therefore, these fill areas are excluded from public use until test borings indicate that conditions are safe.

In spite of the limitations and restrictions, the lands adjacent to the canal were visited by some 32,000 people during 1967. Boating and fishing appear to be the most popular uses of the canal, while the land provides hiking, picnicking, photography and sightseeing. As areas are designated safe for public use, the Corps of Engineers licenses these areas to the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control for the hunting of small game and for various recreational uses. Such areas are open to the

public with the same seasonal controls of any other public hunting ground.

These activities in the winter months coupled with the summer activities year round outdoor recreation facilities.

The Corps of Engineers is also responsible for establishing and maintaining the depths of certain canals and channels comprising of, or accessory to, the Delaware segment of the "Inland Waterway" and other heavily used or necessary inlets, bays and river courses. The areas are an integral segment of Delaware's outdoor recreation endeavor, as they allow for maximum recreational boating opportunities.



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# STATE OF DELAWARE

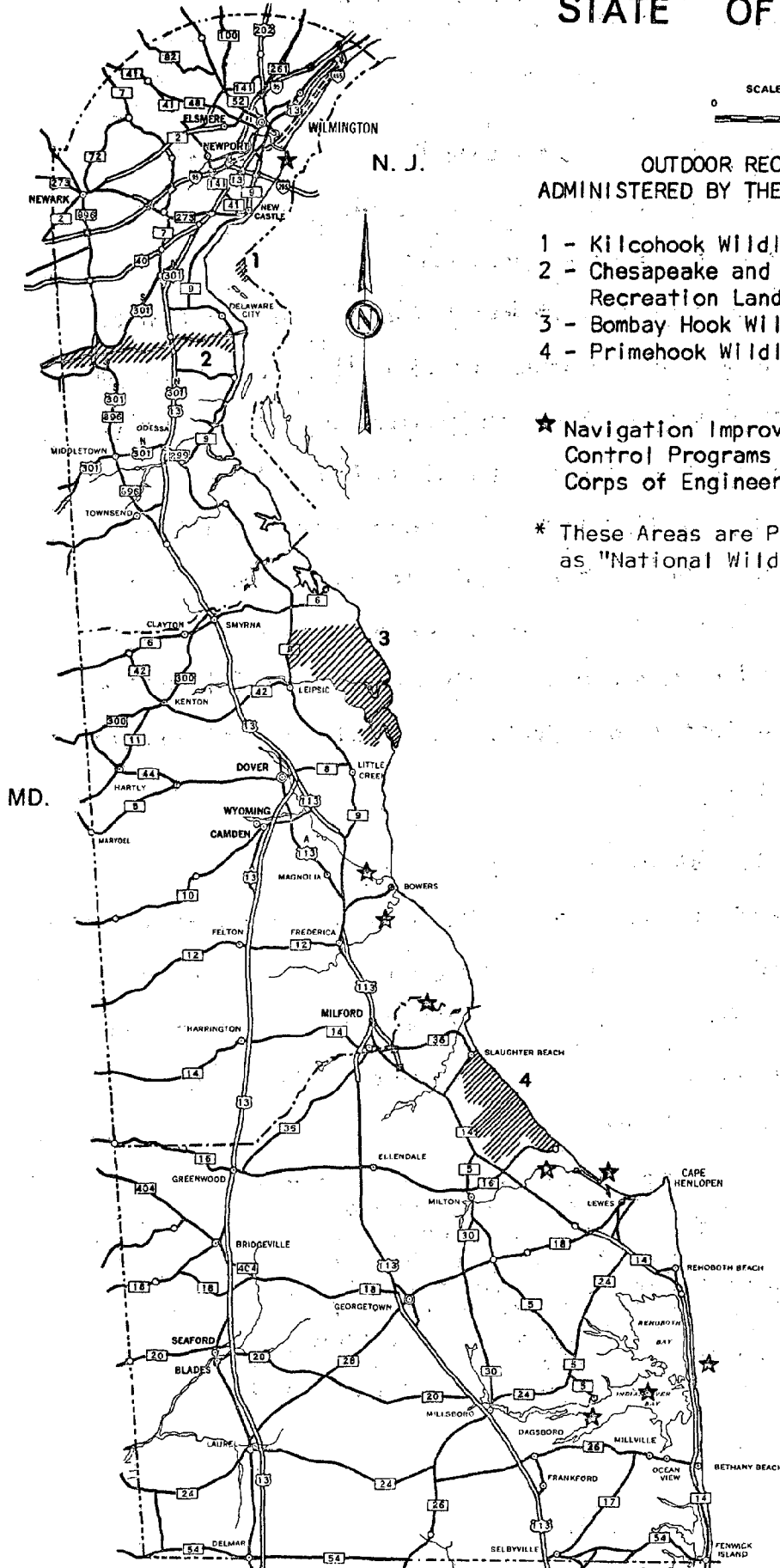
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## OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

- 1 - Kilcohook Wildlife Refuge \*
- 2 - Chesapeake and Delaware Canal  
Recreation Lands
- 3 - Bombay Hook Wildlife Refuge \*
- 4 - Primehook Wildlife Refuge \*

\* Navigation Improvement and Erosion  
Control Programs Underway by the  
Corps of Engineers

\* These Areas are Properly Designated  
as "National Wildlife Refuge".



## Inventory of Public Areas Used for Outdoor Recreation Under State Control

### State-Owned Land

Approximately 34,681 acres of State-owned land and water areas are available for outdoor recreation and historical review. Five separate State agencies or divisions administer these lands.

Although some 34,681 acres of State-owned land and water are available for outdoor recreation, many of the areas have controlled uses imposed upon them by the administering agency. These restrictions are not intended to be deterrents to other types of recreation; however, each land holding agency has a specific public function and must dedicate the primary use of land to this function. In most cases as will be shown throughout the Inventory report, other non-conflicting recreation uses are allowed and often fostered. To better illustrate this point, each of the land holding agencies listed is described as to its primary function, its land holdings and the permissible uses.

### Historic and Prehistoric Resources

The Division of Archives and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State is charged with the responsibility to preserve and maintain, for posterity, all matters of public record. Normally this mandate would not, to a great extent, affect outdoor recreation; however, the law establishing the former Archives Commission further states:

"to prevent the further loss of part of our National heritage and culture through the deterioration or neglect of historic buildings, sites or objects within this State, the Public Archives Commission may survey, examine, select for preservation, acquire, repair, restore, operate and make available for public visitation and use such historic buildings, sites or objects as it may deem worthy of preservation in the best public interest for the fulfillment of this subchapter..."

This law still has significance for the action of the Division as regards the public utilization of significant historic and cultural areas.

Under this section of the law, the Division of Archives and Cultural Affairs enters the field of recreation. The Division administers 17 areas of national and/or statewide historical and prehistoric importance; a few areas contain two items of historic importance. Also, there are two cases where the land is not owned by the Division; however, leases or other legal agreements have been established with the present owner (in each case another public body).

The Division of Archives and Cultural Affairs is reviewing and studying other areas and buildings of national and statewide significance in order to aid in the establishment of a complete Historic Register.

TABLE 1

Areas Administered by the Division of  
Archives and Cultural Affairs  
May 1972

<u>Historic Site</u>	<u>Area Under Agency In Acres</u>	<u>Significant<sup>1</sup> Construction Date</u>
The Lindens Plank House	2.0	1765 1744
State Museum Presbyterian Church	1.1	1790
John Dickinson Mansion	18.3	1790
Fort Christina Monument <sup>2</sup>	0.9	1938
Old Sussex County Courthouse	0.2	1793
Fisher House (White Meadow Mansion)	0.5	1722
Allee House	0.0 <sup>3</sup>	1750
Samuel Davies House Sign of the Buck Tavern	5.0	1708 1750
Buena Vista	51.9	1840's
Woodburn <sup>4</sup>	1.7	1790

<sup>1</sup> In some cases exact dates of construction are not available by record; most accepted date is shown here.

<sup>2</sup> The monument, erected in 1938, was to commemorate the landing of the first Swedes in 1638.

<sup>3</sup> The land area is under Federal ownership (Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge) with a twenty year renewable lease to the State of Delaware.

<sup>4</sup> Presently, the Governor's House-Areas not used as living quarters are open to the public.

TABLE 1 (continued)

<u>Historic Site</u>	<u>Area Under Agency In Acres</u>	<u>Significant Construction Date</u>
Old Robinson House		1723
Early Swedish Block House <sup>5</sup>	1.2	1654
Abbotts Mill	0.06	1880 <sup>7</sup>
Octagonal School	1.1	1838
Lowber House	.6	1774
Old New Castle County Court House	2.8	1732
Island Field Site <sup>8</sup>	5.0	700-1000 A.D.
Hale Byrnes House	1.0	Before 1752
Total	93.3 <sup>9</sup>	

<sup>5</sup> Believed to be the oldest building in the Delaware Valley.

<sup>6</sup> Land is owned by the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control.

<sup>7</sup> Date is very indefinite but it is believed to be during the early 1880's.

<sup>8</sup> Major archeological find estimated to have been occupied in 700 A.D.

<sup>9</sup> Excludes 3.5 acres used for record storage.

## PA.



SCALE IN MILES.

1. Old Robinson House and Early Swedish Block House
2. Fort Christina Monument
3. Hale Byrnes House
4. Old New Castle County Court House
5. Buena Vista
6. Samuel Davies House and Sign of the Buck Tavern
7. The Lindens and Plank House
8. Allee House
9. Octagonal School
10. Woodburn
11. State Museum and Presbyterian Church
12. John Dickinson Mansion
13. Lowber House
14. Island Field Site
15. Abbotts Mill
16. Old Sussex County Court House
17. Fisher House (White Meadow Mansion)

## State Forests

Over 6,300 acres are under the administration of the Forestry section, State Division of Parks, Recreation and Forestry.

The purpose of the Section is to manage and maintain State forests to the best advantage of the State. The agency has been further advised to:

"...Set aside within the State forests, unusual or historic groves of trees or natural features particularly worthy of permanent preservation, and may make the same accessible and convenient for public use, and may dedicate them in perpetuity to the people of the State for recreation and enjoyment..."

Also it is the policy of the Section to make available to the public, in any suitable manner, these lands for certain types of outdoor recreation. It is for this reason Table 2 includes all State forests and the activities permitted in them.

The land is managed primarily as a timber and pulp producing crop land. Much of the acreage is reforested cut-over woodland which has been brought under State ownership and restored to a meaningful production rotation.

Redden State Forest totals 2,992 acres and is designated as East Redden (east of U. S. 113) and West Redden (west of U. S. 113). The East Redden Forest serves as area management headquarters for all State forest lands in Sussex County. Pending reconstruction after being partially destroyed by fire, the Redden Forest Lodge will be a day-camp facility for youth organizations and a meeting facility for civic and church groups. The Lodge is tucked away in a secluded part of the forest and provides an excellent opportunity to be among the trees and explore the several miles of forest trails. Located on West Redden Forest is a rustic picnic pavilion constructed during the 1930's which will accommodate groups of 20 to 30 or several families.

Generally accessible along U. S. Route 113 and Old State Road #213, one mile south of Ellendale, the 1,266 acres of woodland referred to as Ellendale State Forest gives the traveler an impression of an extensive forest area. The visual quality of the area is due to the excellent loblolly pine growth with well developed, unbroken stands now lining the highway for a distance of two miles. The picnic area familiar to all who travel U. S. 113 was the first roadside picnic area constructed in Delaware.

Newest and second largest is Blackbird State Forest containing a total of 1,768 acres in six separate tracts. Although the forest tracts are predominately covered with the oak-hickory forest type, over 200 acres of loblolly and white pine plantations have been established. The Blackbird Forest has become a favorite of Scout Troops for primitive camping. A resident forester is available to give informative talks and assistance to private woodland owners.

Since a State Forestry Commission was not created until 1925, it was difficult to purchase forest lands in northern Delaware, close to population and industrial centers.

Delaware's 6,327 acres of State forests (shown in Table 2) are distributed as follows: 69 percent in Sussex County, 3 percent in Kent County, and 28 percent in New Castle County.

Our present thrust is to concentrate on the use and consolidation of our three largest tracts - Blackbird, Redden and Ellendale.



TABLE 2

Delaware State Forest Areas, Facilities and Activities  
Permitted and Available

May 1972

<u>Area</u>	<u>Area in Acres</u>	Hunting	Picnicking	Hiking	Horse Riding	Sightseeing	Picnic Tables	Shelters	Fire Places
Blackbird	1,768	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Red Lion	5		x	x		x	x		x
Redden	2,992	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Owens	171	x	x	x	x	x			
Appenzeller	119	x		x	x	x			
Ellendale	1,266	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Total	6,327*								

\* Includes six acres of land used for fire control towers.

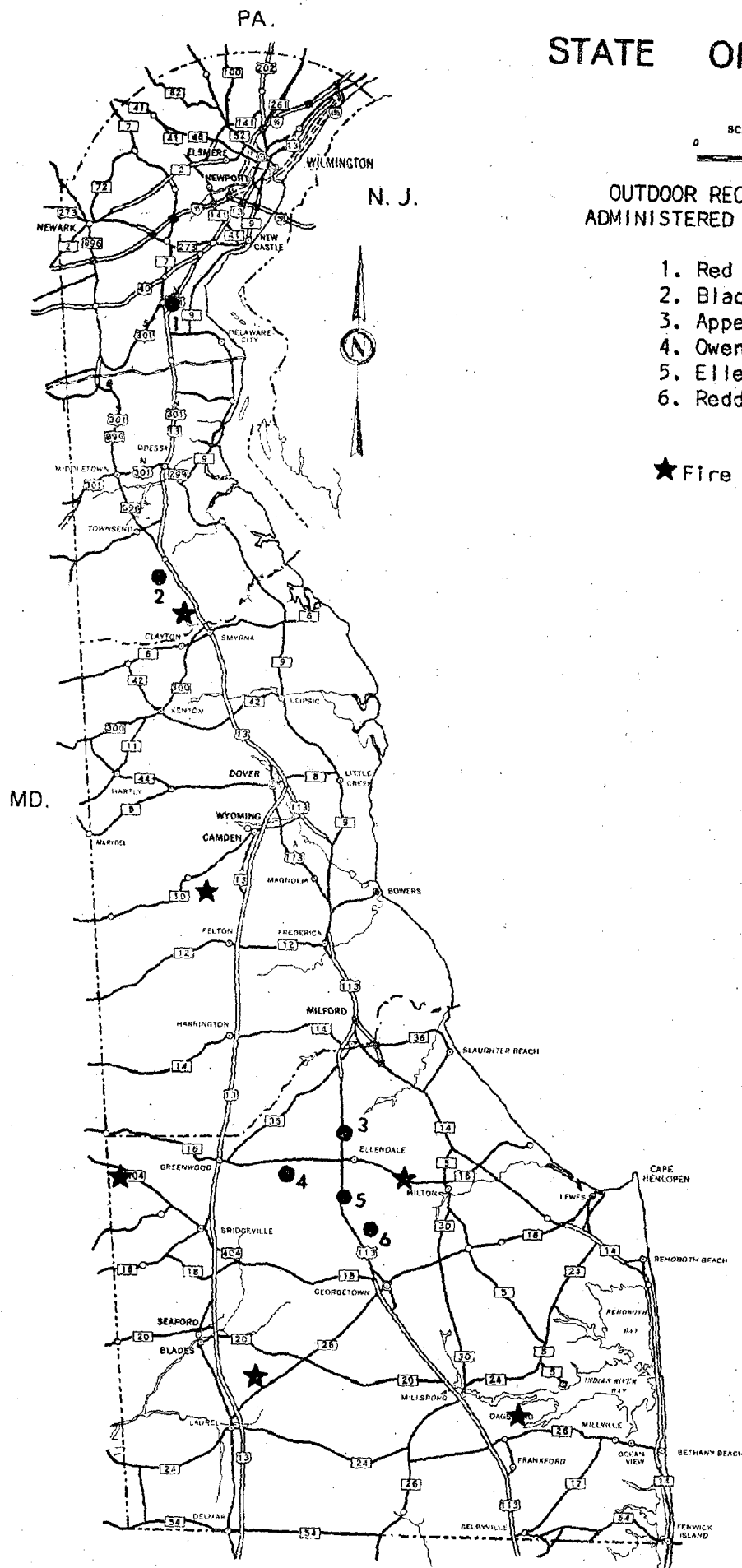
# STATE OF DELAWARE

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## OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS ADMINISTERED AS STATE FORESTS

1. Red Lion
2. Blackbird
3. Appenzeller
4. Owens
5. Ellendale
6. Redden

★ Fire Towers



## State Parks

The Division of Parks, Recreation and Forestry operates nine State parks: four in heavily populated New Castle County, one in Kent County, and four in Sussex County. All have fine facilities for both passive and active recreation enthusiasts. Extensive additional developments are underway in several parks, based on detailed master plans prepared by park management and recreation experts. The facilities offered in different parks are quite varied.

Lums Pond, just north of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal in New Castle County, provides swimming, picnicking, boating, nature enjoyment, and youth group camping as its major features.

Even closer to Delaware's population center, Brandywine Creek State Park provides miles of nature and hiking trails over extremely scenic and varied upland terrain. Year round nature programs based on the park's modern nature center, and an active environmental education program attract school classes, youth groups, and the general public.

White Clay Creek State Park just north of Newark is in the first stage of development. Intensive day use is expected.

Fort Delaware State Park, recently designated as a National Historic Landmark, offers picnicking facilities as well as historical interpretive programs. It is on Pea Patch Island in the Delaware River. The northern end of the island is occupied by a heronry where eight species of egrets and herons roost or nest. A nature trail and overlook would make this a great natural attraction.

TABLE 3

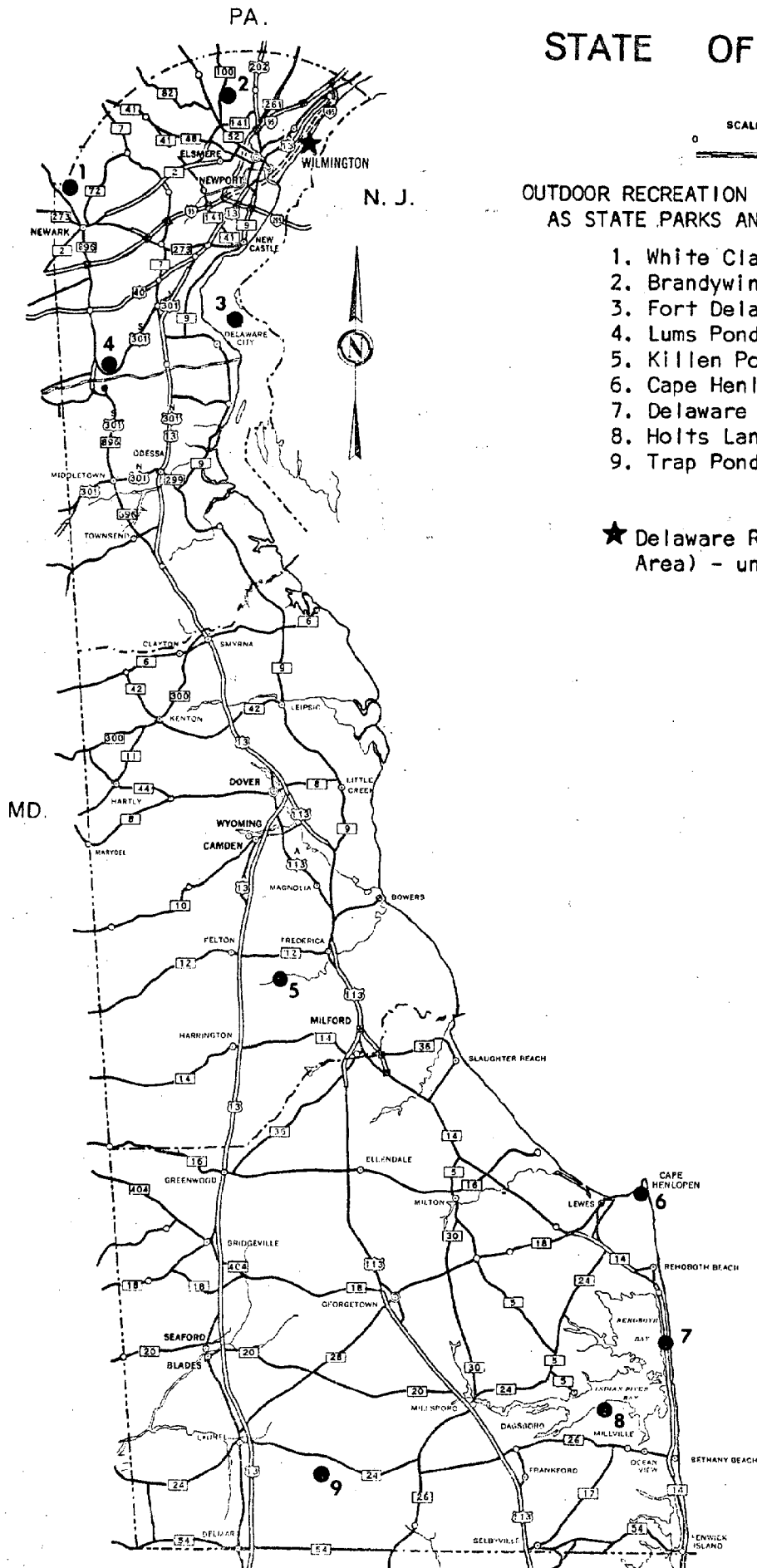
Outdoor Recreation Areas and Permitted  
Activities Under the Jurisdiction of the Division  
of Parks, Recreation and Forestry

May 1972

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Fishing</u>	<u>Picnicking</u>	<u>Swimming</u>	<u>Hiking</u>	<u>Horseback Riding</u>	<u>Sightseeing</u>	<u>Picnic Tables</u>	<u>Shelters</u>	<u>Bathhouses</u>	<u>Fire Places</u>
White Clay Creek	272.8	1		x		x		x				
Brandywine Creek	433.5	1	x	x		x	x	x	6			
Fort Delaware	161.1	2	x	x		x	x	x	18			5
Lums Pond	956.9	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	110		2	32
Killen Pond	561.4	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	18			
Cape Henlopen	1,445.9	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	210			39
Delaware Seashore	2,009.9	3	x	x	x	x	x	x	41	1		
Holts Landing	33.0	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	14			
Trap Pond	<u>965.3</u>	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	320			37
Total	6,839.8*											

\* Excludes Delaware River Waterfront currently under negotiation (contains approximately 157 acres).

# STATE OF DELAWARE



SCALE IN MILES  
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## OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS ADMINISTERED AS STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS

1. White Clay Creek
2. Brandywine Creek
3. Fort Delaware
4. Lums Pond
5. Killen Pond
6. Cape Henlopen
7. Delaware Seashores
8. Holts Landing (Recreation Area)
9. Trap Pond

★ Delaware River Waterfront (Recreation Area) - under negotiation

Central Delaware's only major park (In Kent County) is Killen Pond State Park. It offers swimming, picnicking, active play areas, nature trails, and fishing as major attractions. It is the site of many camporees by adult camping organizations and by youth groups, with 500 to 1,000 or more participating in a single event.

The parks in Sussex County: Cape Henlopen, Delaware Seashore, Holts Landing, on salt water, and Trap Pond, inland, are heavily used from May 'til November. Readily accessible via the Bay Bridge, they attracted a total of 2,500,000 visitors in 1971.

Trap Pond State Park, near Laurel, is highly picturesque with tall loblolly pines and the northernmost baldcypress swamp in the nation. It offers swimming, boating, fishing, family and group camping, picnicking, and nature study.

The other three parks have beaches with ocean and/or bay swimming, surf and bay fishing, and water-oriented activities. Cape Henlopen offers family, youth group, and primitive camping, and well developed nature study areas. A sanctuary area has been established for sea birds. Miles of paved roads traverse this former military base and provide the best bicycling in the park system. Family camping and surfing are offered at Delaware Seashore State Park. The Indian River Boat Basin, Incorporated is located here providing extremely convenient access to fine fishing areas in the bays and the ocean. Extensive boating is possible; the Lewes-Rehoboth Canal provides for further additional boat travel.

As of May 1972, the State Parks System included some 6,840 acres. Brandywine Springs Park, formerly State-owned, was transferred to the New Castle County Parks and Recreation Department in 1971.

## Fish and Wildlife Areas

The Fish and Wildlife Division provides public hunting and fishing areas for all interested persons. Presently, the Division has 21,361 acres under its jurisdiction. However, the Division realizes that its present holdings are inadequate and continues a policy established a few years ago to acquire additional land and water areas for public enjoyment.

Three large tracts of land in central Delaware are used for both large and small game hunting. These wildlife areas are Blackiston, near Kenton, Petersburg, near Felton, and Milford Neck, near Milford. Hunting is also allowed along the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal lands. Although the Federal government owns most of these lands, they are used for public hunting through a licensing agreement between the two agencies (Federal and State).

Five of the State waterfowl hunting areas exceed 500 acres; Augustine Beach Wildlife Area in New Castle County encompasses 1,409 acres. Woodland Beach Wildlife Area, in northeast Kent County, consists of 3,771 acres. The Little Creek Area, east of Dover, has a total of 3,866 acres. Primehook Wildlife Area is in northeast Sussex County and contains 635 acres. In southeast Sussex County is the Assawoman Wildlife Area with 1,460 acres.

The Woodland Beach and Little Creek areas both have large frontages on the Delaware Bay and are very close to the Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge. The Primehook area is near an area being acquired for another federal wildlife area similar to the Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge. The Assawoman Wildlife Area is on Little Assawoman Bay and is very close to the Atlantic Ocean. There are a few other areas used for waterfowl hunting, but they are presently too small for much development. Other game,

both large and small, is also prevalent and accessible to sportsmen in these areas.

The Delaware River, the Delaware Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean constitute the eastern boundary of the State, affording salt water fishermen some of the best fishing in the country. The Fish and Wildlife Division, in order to provide access to these waters as well as to other tidewater rivers and bays, has acquired many conveniently located boat launch sites. The most heavily used boat launches that they have constructed are as follows: Augustine Beach on the Delaware River, Woodland Beach and Bowers Beach on the Delaware Bay, several sites in the Indian River - Rehoboth Bay - Assawoman Bay area, Lewes at the Lewes and Rehoboth Canal, Milton on the Broadkill River and Phillips Landing on the Nanticoke River, now known as Nanticoke Wildlife Area.

The Fish and Wildlife Division has purchased many fresh water ponds and has reflooded other old pond sites, providing excellent fresh water fishing throughout the State. The most popular State-owned pond in New Castle County is Lums Pond, just north of Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Good fishing in Kent County can be found at Garrisons Lake, Andrews Lake, Derby Pond, McGinnis Pond, Coursey Pond and McCauley Pond. Near Milford are Silver Lake, Haven Lake, Griffiths Lake and Blairs Pond; all four are split by the Kent - Sussex County Line.

Sussex County ponds that offer good fishing including Abbotts Pond, Craigs Pond, Portsville Pond, Records Pond, Horsey Pond, Raccoon Pond, and Ingrams Pond. Many of these ponds have attractive picnic areas. Photography possibilities are numerous at these places, particularly at some of the clear water ponds in the southern part of the State.



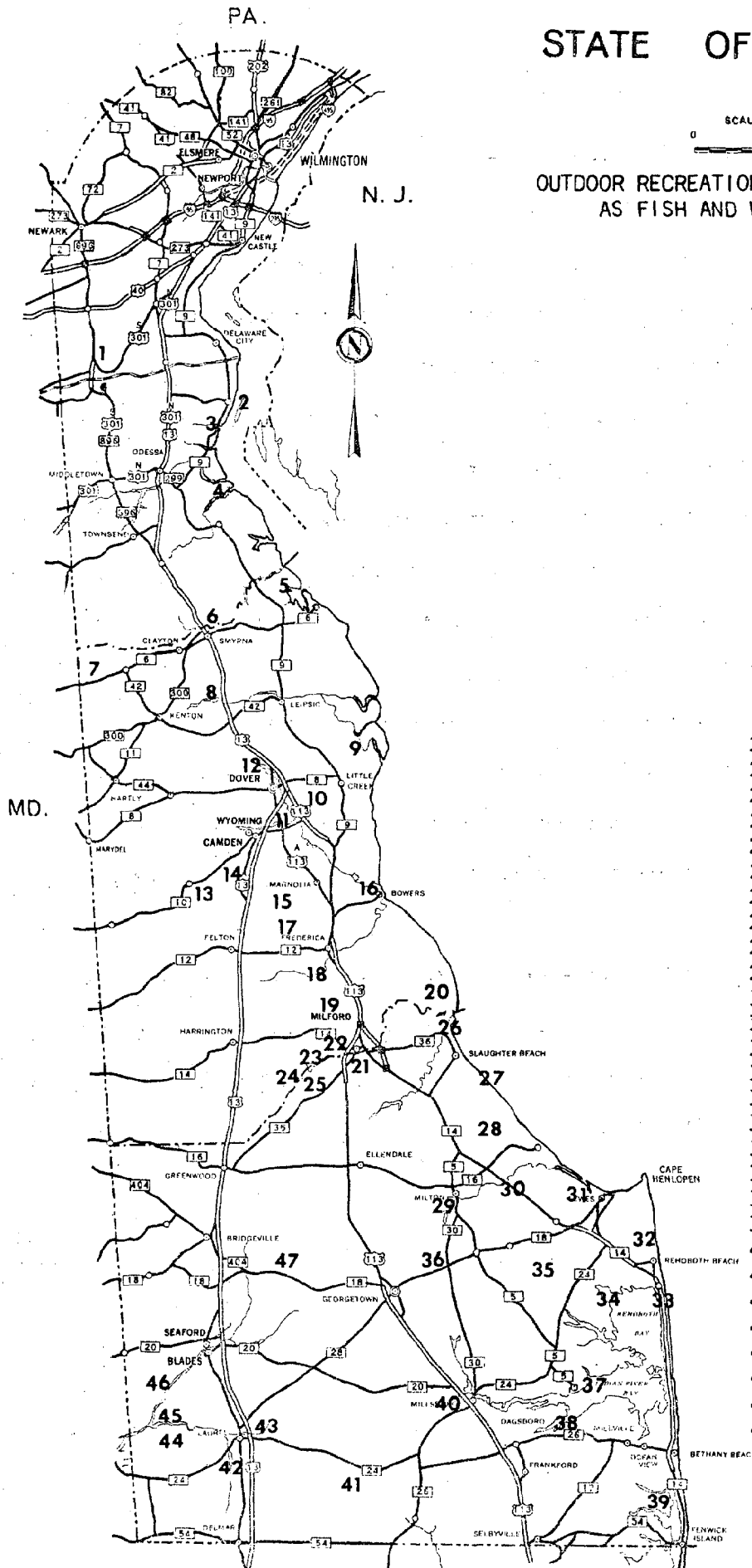
TABLE 4

Outdoor Recreation Areas Under the Administration of the  
Division of Fish and Wildlife

May 1972

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Acres Land</u>	<u>Water</u>
1. Lums Pond	563.0	413.0	150.0
2. Reedy Island	50.0	50.0	-
3. Augustine Beach	1,408.9	1,408.9	-
4. Appoquinimink Wildlife Area	33.7	33.7	-
5. Woodland Beach	3,771.2	3,771.2	-
6. Duck Creek	12.6	12.6	-
7. Blackiston Wildlife Area	1,417.1	1,417.1	-
8. Garrisons Lake	101.9	2.9	99.0
9. Little Creek Wildlife Area	3,866.2	2,601.2	1,265.0
10. SPCA Dog Shelter	2.0	2.0	-
11. Moores Lake	58.7	12.2	46.5
12. Fox Hall	39.0	39.0	-
13. Petersburg Wildlife Area	3,463.2	3,463.2	-
14. Derby Pond	15.0	.3	14.7
15. McGinnis Pond	137.6	102.6	35.0
16. Bowers Beach Access Area	13.1	13.1	-
17. Andrews Lake	24.3	12.3	12.0
18. Coursey Pond	63.8	4.8	59.0
19. McCauley Pond	55.0	-	55.0
20. Milford Neck	1,374.8	1,374.8	-
21. Silver Lake	34.3	.3	34.0
22. Haven Lake	92.7	17.3	75.4
23. Griffiths Lake	35.0	.3	34.7
24. Blairs Pond	94.0	67.0	27.0
25. Abbotts Pond	25.3	10.3	15.0
26. Cedar Creek	15.0	15.0	-
27. Fowler Beach	2.0	2.0	-
28. Primehook Wildlife Area	635.0	635.0	-
29. Milton Access Area	.7	.7	-
30. Waples Pond	73.0	3.0	70.0
31. Lewes Access Area	1.7	1.7	-
32. Gordon Pond	300.0	-	300.0
33. Rehoboth Bay Recreation Area	33.9	33.2	.7
34. Rehoboth Bay Access Area	10.0	10.0	-
35. Rabbits Ferry	1.8	1.8	-
36. Gravel Hill	7.4	2.4	5.0
37. Rosedale Beach Access Area	10.0	10.0	-
38. Pepper Creek	17.5	17.5	-
39. Assawoman Wildlife Area	1,459.9	1,059.9	400.0
40. Ingrams Pond	43.0	8.2	34.8
41. Raccoon Pond	4.4	-	4.4
42. Horsey Pond	68.0	8.0	60.0
43. Records Pond	99.8	8.9	90.9
44. Portsville Pond	33.0	18.0	15.0
45. Nanticoke Wildlife Area	1,761.0	1,761.0	-
46. Craigs Pond	16.0	2.0	14.0
47. Tussock Pond (Collins)	15.3	3.3	12.0
Total	21,360.8	18,431.7	2,929.1

# STATE OF DELAWARE



1. Lums Pond
2. Reedy Island
3. Augustine Beach Wildlife Area
4. Appoquinimink Wildlife Area
5. Woodland Beach
6. Duck Creek
7. Blackiston Wildlife Area
8. Garrisons Lake
9. Little Creek Wildlife Area
10. SPCA Dog Shelter
11. Moore's Lake
12. Fox Hall
13. Petersburg Wildlife Area
14. Derby Pond
15. McGinnis Pond
16. Bowers Beach Access Area
17. Andrews Lake
18. Coursey Pond
19. McCauley Pond
20. Milford Neck Wildlife Area
21. Silver Lake
22. Haven Lake
23. Griffiths Pond
24. Blairs Pond
25. Abbotts Pond
26. Cedar Creek Access Area
27. Fowler Beach Access Area
28. Primehook Wildlife Area
29. Milton Access Area
30. Waples Pond
31. Lewes Access Area
32. Gordon Pond Wildlife Area
33. Rehoboth Bay Recreation Area
34. Rehoboth Bay Access Area
35. Rabbits Ferry
36. Gravel Hill
37. Rosedale Beach Access Area
38. Pepper Creek Access Area
39. Assawomen Wildlife Area
40. Ingrams Pond
41. Raccoon Pond
42. Horsey Pond
43. Records Pond
44. Portsville Pond
45. Nanticoke Wildlife Area
46. Craigs Pond
47. Tussock Pond (Collins)

### Roadside Rest Areas

The Division of Highways maintains 36 roadside rest and picnic areas throughout the State, with more being planned or under construction. The level of development varies with all areas. All have picnic tables and some have sanitary facilities, provision for outdoor cooking or playground equipment. Approximately 60 acres are used for rest areas.

The State has several parcels of land that were purchased in conjunction with road building that are large enough for recreational uses. Some are used as picnic areas and rest stations, others are large enough for nature study, and many of the exhausted borrow pits have recreational possibilities. The Little League baseball fields at Smyrna-Clayton are on former borrow pits and are good examples of land reclamation.

There is no record of law which mandates the use of highway land to outdoor recreation, unless it is in compliance with the federal regulations established by the Bureau of Public Roads. The site north of Smyrna is a large area that has been established as a roadside rest by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

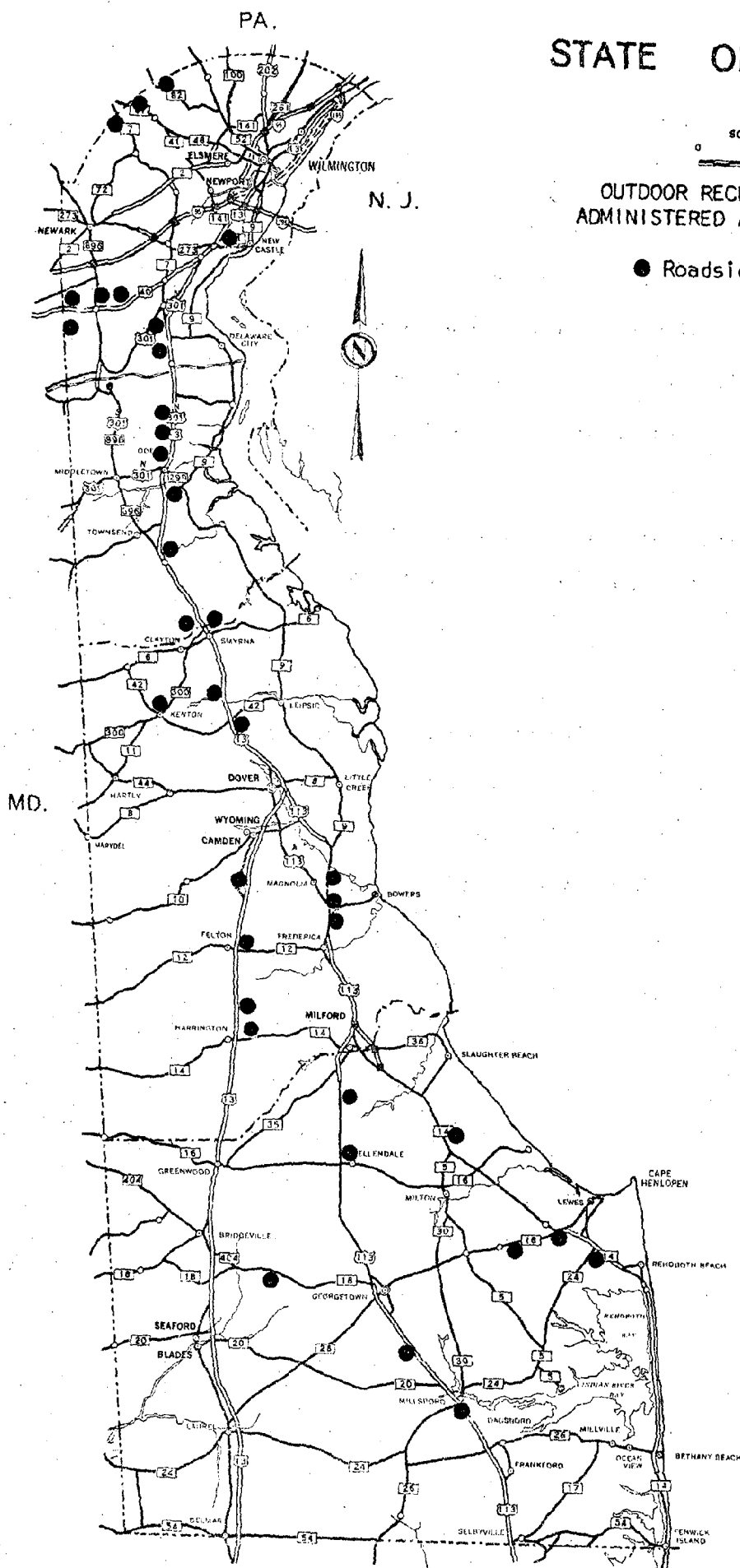
The Division of Highways has, however, adopted the policy that it should effectively and fully utilize its lands and is striving to follow this policy by establishing and maintaining roadside rests, picnic areas, and playgrounds - facilities which will aid the traveler.

# STATE OF DELAWARE

SCALE IN MILES  
0 5 10

OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS  
ADMINISTERED AS ROADSIDE RESTS

● Roadside Rest Areas



## Public Education Institutions

Outdoor athletic facilities at many schools are available after school hours for recreational purposes. Usually there is a nominal charge for the use of facilities to pay for extra custodial expense and utilities. Whether or not a certain school site is available for outdoor recreation use is at the discretion of the individual school district. However, the State has adopted the policy that the areas should be made available if there is no interference with school use.

A survey was conducted in May 1972, to determine the extent and type of facilities offered by the respective school districts. These facilities are of considerable value as they often provide the most readily available recreational opportunity for nearby residents, especially those persons who reside within the community in which the facility is located. It is unfortunate to note, however, that the facilities are not often part of any on-going recreation programs and their potential is not fully utilized.

The data for New Castle County was gathered through a more comprehensive survey conducted by the New Castle County Parks and Recreation Department. The data for Kent and Sussex Counties was obtained from the individual school districts and assembled into the tables that follow.

Note that "recreation program" as used here covers only those organized activities which are outside of the regular school recreation and sports programs. It should also be noted that there are some inconsistencies in the use of terms among the various districts, especially in regard to the manner in which athletic fields are defined and counted.

TABLE 5

## School Facilities in New Castle County by School District, December 1971

School District	Tennis Courts	Baseball and/or Softball Fields	Football and/or Soccer Fields	Basketball and/or Handball Courts	Playground Equipment		Swimming Pool	Golf Holes (No. Schools)		Picnic Sites	Site Acres
					Track	(No. Schools)					
Alexis I. DuPont	0	6	4	3	2	3	0	0	0	1	103.0
Alfred I. DuPont	22	27	10	12	5	10	1	0	0	0	284.7
Appoquinimink	2	6	4	5	2	7	1	0	0	0	146.0
Conrad	9	12	3	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	59.0
De La Warr	2	3	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	92.0
Marshallton-McKean	8	7	3	7	1	4	1	0	1	0	111.0
Mt. Pleasant	8	14	4	5	1	5	0	0	0	3	98.0
Newark	14	22	7	10	3	12	0	0	0	0	283.0
New Castle-Gunning Bedford	16	20	14	16	5	7	0	0	0	0	364.0
Stanton	5	11	3	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	109.0
Wilmington Totals	$\frac{4}{90}$	$\frac{3}{131}$	$\frac{2}{56}$	$\frac{4}{77}$	$\frac{1}{24}$	N/A 61	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{116.0}{1,765.7}$

\* Wilmington School District contains 21 sites - most have playground equipment, however, the source did not provide a site-by-site breakdown.

Source: New Castle County Department of Parks and Recreation, Inventory of Outdoor Recreation Facilities.

TABLE 6

## School Facilities in Kent County by School District, April 1972

	<u>Smyrna</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Caesar Rodney</u>	<u>Lake Forest</u>	<u>Milford</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>Kent Vo- Tech</u>
<u>Indoor Facilities (No.)</u>						
Auditoriums	2	N/A	2	0	4	0
Gymnasiums	2	N/A	8	0	5	0
Club Rooms (all types)	10	0	0	2	1	1
Multi-Purpose Rooms	<u>4</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	18	12	10	6	10	1
<u>Outdoor Facilities (No.)</u>						
Athletic Fields	6	6	4	5	3	0
Playgrounds with Equipment	5	7	7	4	8	0
Tennis Courts	0	6	8	2	8	0
Swimming Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multi-Purpose Courts	0	2	0	0	1	0
Other*	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	15	21	19	13	20	0
<u>Recreation Programs**</u>						
Existence of Programs	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO
School Sponsored	NO	N/A	-	YES	YES	-
Other Sponsor:	YES	N/A	-	NO	YES	-
Municipal	YES	-	-	-	NO	-
Other	NO	-	-	-	YES	-
<u>Total Acres in School Use</u>						
(All purposes)	191	81	190	158	130	63.9

\* Other includes basketball courts, undesignated paved play areas, etc.

\*\* Excludes recreation programs and intramural sports programs which are part of the regular school activities and schedule.

1 - Includes only the Outdoor Facilities at Ellendale - school closed.

TABLE 7

## School Facilities in Sussex County by School District, April 1972

	<u>Woodbridge</u>	<u>Seaford</u>	<u>Laurel</u>	<u>Delmar</u>	<u>Cape Henlopen</u>	<u>Indian River</u>	<u>Sussex Vo-Tech</u>
<u>Indoor Facilities (No.)</u>							
Auditoriums	3	3	0	1	2	2	0
Gymnasiums	2	5	2	1	3	6	0
Club Rooms (all types)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Combinations/Multi- purpose	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	5	10	5	3	10	12	0
<u>Outdoor Facilities (No.)</u>							
Athletic Fields	2	1	1	1	2	4	0
Playgrounds with Equip.	3	5	3	1	5	11	0
Tennis Courts	2	4	2	0	2	4	0
Swimming Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multi-Purpose Courts	1	0	1	0	0	4	0
Other*	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	8	10	7	2	9	23	0
<u>Recreation Programs**</u>							
Existence of Programs	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
School Sponsored	-	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	-
Other Sponsor:	-	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	-
Municipal	-	N/A	YES	NO	NO	NO	-
Other	-	N/A	YES	YES	YES	YES	-
<u>Total Acres in School Use</u>							
(All purposes)	181	100	150	20	119	150	85

\* Other includes undesignated play areas, etc.

\*\* Excludes recreation programs and intramural sports programs which are part of the regular school activities and schedule.



Inventory of Public Areas Used for  
Outdoor Recreation Under County and  
Municipal Ownership

Public bodies which have jurisdiction over outdoor recreation areas other than the State and Federal governments are counties and incorporated municipalities. To date, only one of the three counties, and less than half of the municipalities, have established public outdoor recreation areas or manage lands for outdoor recreation purposes.

County Outdoor Recreation Areas

With the exception of the State and Federal agencies, New Castle County has the largest total amount of outdoor recreation land under its jurisdiction. The County has jurisdiction over 3,060 acres ranging in size from play lots under five acres, to a reservation of over four hundred and sixty acres. Most of the areas are classified as neighborhood or district parks where very active recreation pursuits are conducted. It can be seen that the majority of the County parks have been strategically located to serve the more densely populated areas. It appears that the most prevalent uses connected with these park areas are playgrounds, picnicking, basketball, baseball and of course open-areas. These outdoor recreation areas presently under the jurisdiction of the New Castle County Park and Recreation Department are contributing to the overall need for recreation areas for Delawareans, as well as contributing to the need for urban recreation areas.

TABLE 8

Outdoor Recreation Areas  
Administered by New Castle County Parks and Recreation Department

KEYTYPE

P - Playlot - under 5 acres  
N - Neighborhood - 5 to 30 acres  
D - District - 30 to 75 acres  
R - Regional - 75 to 200 acres  
Res - Reservation - Over 200 acres

USE CODE

1 Baseball/Softball  
2 Basketball  
3 Football/Soccer  
4 Playground  
5 Picnic  
6 Other  
N No Use Reported

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Uses</u>
<u>Brandywine District</u>			
1. Alapocas Woods	109.6	R	1,3,5
2. Bonsall	17.7	N	N
3. Brandywood	2.2	P	N
4. Carrcroft	1.1	P	N
5. Chapelcroft	3.4	P	N
6. Darleywoods	5.6	N	N
7. Dartmouth Woods	4.8	P	2
8. Devon	10.4	N	4
9. Devonshire	(part of #8)	N	4
10. Edenridge	6.1	N	N
11. Fair Rock Park	8.8	N	1,2,4
12. Graylyn Hills Park	16.0	N	2
13. Graylyn Park South	7.3	N	2,4
14. Greenmeadow	2.3	P	N
15. Greentree	2.1	P	1,4
16. Harvey Mill Park	22.5	N	N
17. Hollyhill	0.4	P	N
18. Longview Farms	(part of #6)	N	N
19. Lynnfield	2.9	P	2,4
20. Naamans Park North	8.8	N	2,4
21. Oaklane Manor	4.4	P	N
22. Perkins Run	30.7	D	4,5
23. Prior Road Tract	15.7	N	N
24. Radnor Green	5.3	N	N
25. Sellers Park	57.3	D	4,5
26. Shellburne	4.2	P	N
27. Shellpot Park North	19.0	N	N
28. Shellpot Park South	17.3	N	2,5
29. Stoneyrun Park	10.0	N	N
30. Woodbrook	(part of #31)	D	N
31. Woodley Park	35.8	D	N
32. Northcrest	1.2	P	2,4,6
33. Rockford Park	103.7	R	1,2,3,4,5,6
34. Brandywine Park	180.0	R	1,2,3,4,5,6
35. Bringham Woods	64.3	D	N
36. Bachtal Property (Talley School)	18.2	N	N
District Total	799.1		

TABLE 8 (continued)

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Uses</u>
<u>Midway District</u>			
1. Albertson Park	6.5	N	N
2. Calf Run North	4.0	P	N
3. Calf Run South	19.2	N	1,2,3,4,5
4. Canby Park West	(part of #23)	P	1,2,4,5
5. Crossgates	2.2	P	2,4,5
6. Delcastle	460.4	Res	6
7. Dunliden Acres	3.0	P	1,2,4
8. Glenville	44.3	D	1,2,4
9. Graylyn	0.7	P	N
10. Highland West	4.7	P	4
11. Hyde Park	5.2	P	2
12. Milltown Park	13.5	N	1,2,4,5
13. Montberne Park	8.1	N	N
14. Montclare	1.2	P	2,4
15. Pleasant Hills	25.3	N	N
16. Sherwood Park	4.2	P	2,4
17. Sherwood Park II	3.9	P	2,4,5
18. Westgate Farms	7.3	N	N
19. Westview	1.7	P	2,4
20. Woodland Run	57.1	D	1,2,4,5
21. Gateway Farms	15.9	N	5
22. Powell Ford Tract	43.4	D	N
23. Canby Park	119.6	R	1,2,3,4,5,6
24. Greenhill Golf Course	119.0	R	6
25. Brandywine Springs Park	58.0	D	1,5,6
26. Brandywine Springs Manor	4.1	P	N
District Total	1,032.5		
<u>New Castle District</u>			
1. Airport Villa	2.0	P	1,2,4
2. Alban Park	5.4	N	N
3. Chelsea Manor	31.7	D	1,2,4
4. Coventry Ridge	85.1	R	1,2,4,6
5. Dunleith	9.4	N	1,2,3,4,5
6. Garfield Park	5.7	N	1,2,4
7. Glendale	3.6	P	1
8. Jefferson Farms	7.3	N	N
9. Liangolen	74.8	D	N
10. Penn Acres	7.8	N	2
11. Simonds Gardens	5.9	N	1,5
12. Wilmington Manor Gardens	9.5	N	1,2,4
13. Resegate	0.5	P	2,4
14. Rambleton Acres	4.7	P	2,4
15. Lewden Greene	89.0	P	N
16. Banning Park	156.4	R	1,2,3,4,5,6
District Total	498.8		

TABLE 8 (continued)

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Uses</u>
<u>Western District</u>			
1. Becks Pond	55.0	D	5,6
2. Brookbend	1.3	P	5
3. Chapel Hill	7.9	N	5
4. Cool Run	25.1	N	2,4
5. Delpark Manor	3.5	P	1,2,4
6. Eastburn Acres	5.1	N	1,2,4
7. Grendon Farms	4.0	P	1,2,4,5
8. Harmony Brook	60.8	D	1,2,4,5
9. Heritage Park	9.4	N	1,2,4
10. Meadowwood	10.7	N	2,4
11. Pinecrest	4.1	P	2,4
12. Riverbend Park	10.5	N	2,4
13. Robscott Manor	6.9	N	N
14. Windymill	40.8	D	1,2,4
15. Varlano	5.3	N	N
16. Iron Hill	149.9	R	N
17. Wiggon's Mill	193.1	R	N
18. Carousel Farms	139.8	R	N
District Total	<u>733.2</u>		

## New Castle County

Brandywine	799.1
Midway	1,032.5
New Castle	498.8
Western	<u>733.2</u>
Total	3,063.6

## Municipal Recreation Areas

The majority of the municipally operated recreation areas are located in New Castle County where the population is most densely congregated. Park facilities are located in Wilmington, Newark, New Castle, Elsmere, Townsend and Delaware City. The majority are in Wilmington which has 39 areas encompassing some 187.3 acres. It should be noted that some other areas are owned by the City but leased to and managed by New Castle County. Wilmingtons' areas range from passive use parkways to active swimming pools, playgrounds and ballfields. The facilities are among the most varied of any level or unit of government and also include monuments, vest-pocket parks, landscaped traffic islands or triangles, parkways, and other passive areas as well as the more traditional recreation facilities.

Newark has the second most developed park and recreation system with over 122 acres in 10 areas. Most of these areas are for active recreation including tennis, basketball, swimming and similar activities. The rest of the New Castle County municipalities have a combined total of 8 areas and over 97 acres. A complete list of the facilities in New Castle County, their size and predominate uses can be found in the following tables.

Recreational needs in Kent and Sussex Counties are being addressed in part by some 60 municipally-owned sites encompassing almost 500 acres. The majority of these sites are located in Dover which has 25 sites and some 209.6 acres devoted to active and passive recreational uses.

Water-based recreation and a water-orientation seem to predominate in these two counties with Smyrna, Dover, Wyoming, Milford, Milton, Millsboro, Rehoboth Beach, and Seaford having facilities located on impoundments or

major watercourses. Lewes, Rehoboth Beach and Bethany Beach are oriented to their bay or ocean frontage and include prime beachlands for recreational uses. The distribution and predominate uses of the municipally-owned recreation areas are shown in the following tables.

TABLE 9

Municipal Outdoor Recreation Areas  
New Castle County

<u>Wilmington</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Predominate Uses</u>
Bancroft Parkway	15.1	None reported - passive use
Harrison Triangle	0.1	None reported - passive use
Brown Park	4.9	Softball, Football, Playground
Canby Grove	1.4	None reported
Christiana Park	5.9	Softball, Picnic
Columbus Triangle	0.1	None reported - passive use
Compton Park	2.5	None reported
Concord Triangle	0.1	None reported - passive use
Conrad	2.6	Basketball, Playground
Cool Spring Park	7.5	Playground
Coyne Playground	0.3	Playground
Delaware Park	7.1	Basketball, Playground, Picnic
Eastlake Playground	0.7	Basketball, Playground, Picnic
Eden Park	13.4	Baseball, Basketball, Football, Playground
Freeway Playground	2.2	Playground
Haynes Park	9.5	Playground, Tennis
Johnston Playground	0.6	Basketball
Kirkwood Park	7.7	Basketball, Playground
Kruse Pool	0.5	Swimming
Lincoln Park	3.8	Baseball, Basketball, Playground
Lovering Avenue	0.5	None reported
Mack Park	4.5	Basketball, Softball, Playground
Madison Park	2.0	Basketball, Softball
Matson Run Parkway	29.3	None reported - passive use
Old Brandywine Village	1.7	Basketball, Playground
Price Run Park	38.5	Softball, Basketball, Playground
Pulaski Triangle	0.3	None reported - passive use
Rodney Square	1.6	None reported - passive use
Soldiers and Sailors Monument	0.1	Monument
Stapler Park	2.0	Basketball, Playground
Tatnall Playground	0.6	Playground
Tilton Park	2.9	Playground
11th and Washington Triangle	0.1	None reported - passive use
23rd and Madison Triangle	0.1	None reported - passive use
Valley Garden Park	10.2	None reported
West Playground	0.2	Basketball, Playground
Woodlawn Park	3.7	Softball, Basketball, Playground
<b>City Total</b>	<b>187.3</b>	

TABLE 9 (continued)

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Predominate Uses</u>
<u>Newark</u>		
Barksdale/Casho Mill	17.5	None reported
Dickey Playground	8.2	Softball, Basketball, Swimming, Playground
Fairfield Playground	8.0	Softball, Football, Tennis, Playground
Kells Avenue Playground	5.2	None reported
Kershaw Playground	4.6	Basketball, Tennis, Playground, Picnic
Lumbrook Playground	5.3	Basketball, Tennis, Playground
McKees Run Playground	4.0	None reported
New London Playground	4.5	Softball, Basketball, Playground
Phillips Playground	13.7	Softball, Football, Basketball, Tennis, Picnic
Rittenhouse Park	<u>46.5</u>	Playground, Picnic
Total	122.0	
<u>Elsmere</u>		
Maple Avenue Playground	5.2	Basketball, Playground, Picnic
Tamarack Avenue Playground	0.3	Basketball, Playground
Linden Avenue Playground	2.3	Softball, Basketball, Playground
Junction Avenue Playground	1.0	Basketball, Playground
Dumont and Osborne Roads	<u>2.9</u>	None reported
Total	11.7	
<u>New Castle</u>		
Battery Park	<u>78.0</u>	Softball, Basketball, Tennis, Playground
Total	78.0	
<u>Townsend</u>		
Town Park	<u>1.0</u>	Softball, Basketball
Total	1.0	
<u>Delaware City</u>		
Community Center	<u>7.0</u>	Playground, Summer Youth Center
Total	7.0	
<u>County Total</u>		
Wilmington	187.3	
Newark	122.0	
Elsmere	11.7	
New Castle	78.0	
Townsend	1.0	
Delaware City	<u>7.0</u>	
Total	407.0	



TABLE 10

## Municipal Recreation Facilities, Kent and Sussex Counties\*

As of April 30, 1972

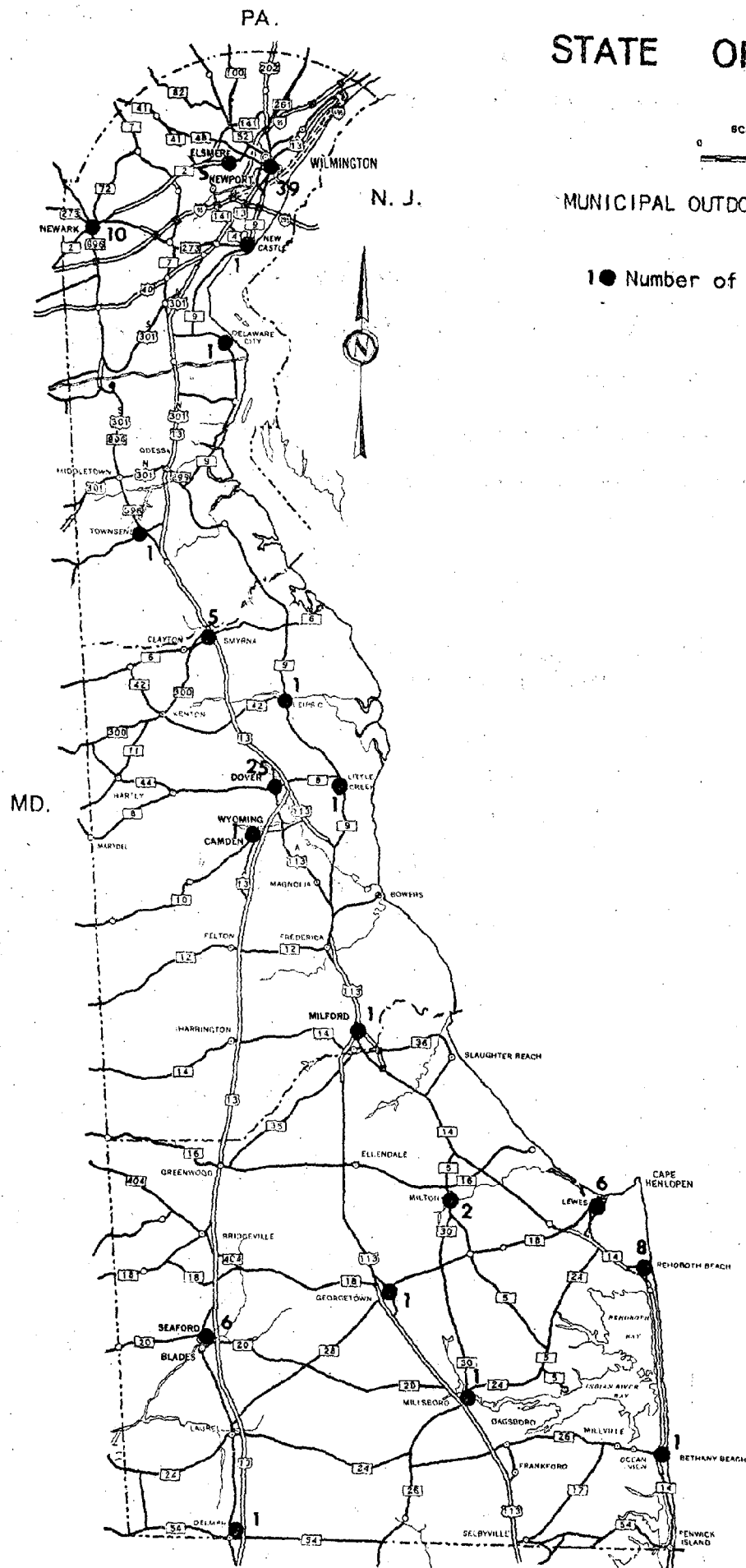
<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Number of Sites</u>	<u>Total Acres</u>	<u>Predominate Uses</u>
Smyrna	5	38.0	Swimming, Playground, Park
Dover	25	209.6	Playground
Wyoming	1	3.5	Picnicking
Leipsic	1	2.9	Athletic Field
Little Creek	1	2.5	Playground
Milford	1	3.0	Softball
Milton	2	14.0	Boating, Playground
Lewes (excluding beach)	6	58.3	Playground, Historic Park, Baseball
Rehoboth Beach	8	77.0	Passive Parks, Swimming, Fishing
Bethany Beach	1	26.0	Beach
Millsboro	1	6.5	Picnic, Playground, Boating
Seaford	6	45.0	Playground, Softball, Tennis
Delmar	1	5.5	Playground, Picnicking
Georgetown	<u>1</u>	<u>1.0</u>	Park - Passive Use
Total	60	492.8	

\* Excludes School Facilities.

## MUNICIPAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

0 5 1

10 Number of Municipal Areas



# PRIVATE RECREATION IN DELAWARE

## New Castle County

Game playing and picnicking are the most prevalent uses at these places in New Castle County. Also popular are sightseeing and hiking. Northern New Castle County has the only rolling terrain in Delaware, and the small amount of winter skiing that is done in the State is done there. The streams that are most desirable for canoeing are in this same area. The following table includes the private recreation facilities in New Castle County as of May 1972.

TABLE 11

### Private Outdoor Recreation Areas New Castle County

Name	ACTIVITY										
	Sightseeing	Picnicking	Athletic Fields	Nature Study	Hiking	Bicycling	Swimming	Fishing	Boating	Hunting	Golf
Noxontown Pond	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		
Collins Beach											
Delaware River Outboard Marina									x		
Ft. Christina Marina							x		x		
Castle Hills											
Liftwood											
Brookview Apartments											
Bookside Park											
Garfield Park			x								
Forwood											
Redmont			x								
Camp Mattahoon			x	x		x					
Rambler Boat Works									x		

TABLE 11 (continued)

Name	ACTIVITY											
	Sightseeing	Picnicking	Athletic Fields	Nature Study	Hiking	Bicycling	Swimming	Fishing	Boating	Hunting	Golf	Camping
Eleutherian Mills*	x											
Old Swedes Church*	x											
Corbit-Sharp House*	x											
New Castle Historic District	x											
Wilmington Skating Club												
Hanby Trustees	x	x										
Woodlawn Trustees	x	x		x	x			x				
KOA/Bear							x					x
Hagley Museum	x											
Magic Age of Steam Museum	x											
Mt. Cuba Observatory				x								
Winterthur Museum	x											
Brookside Golf Course											x	
Rock Manor Golf Course											x	
Lyons Memorial Park												
Subdivision Holdings <sup>1</sup>												

War Memorial Park  
(187.8 acres in 43 areas)

\* Registered Historic Landmark

In addition to these facilities there are a number of private golf courses with restricted memberships. These have not been included in the inventory due to their closed nature.

<sup>1</sup> Note: These areas are used primarily for active recreational use with the degree of development depending on local needs, interests and capabilities.

## Sussex County

Camping is a popular useage of private recreation areas in Sussex County, especially in the southeast part of the County, because of the many other activities associated with the Atlantic Ocean and Rehoboth and Indian River Bays. Golfing and boating facilities are also heavily used. The next most popular activity occurring on private recreation land in the County is fishing, both fresh and salt water versions being excellent at most times. Table 12 shows the private recreation areas and the recreation activities they support as of May 1972.

TABLE 12

### Private Recreation Areas Sussex County

Name	ACTIVITY									
	Sightseeing	Picnicking	Athletic Facilities	Nature Study	Hiking	Bicycling	Swimming	Fishing	Boating	Hunting/Shooting
Arnold Palmer Dr. Range										x
Bay Shore Campsites							x	x	x	
Camp Antlock			x							x
Careys Camp			x							x
Collins Pond								x	x	
Cabbage Pond							x	x	x	
Del-Mar-Va Camp			x							x
Fleetwoods Pond					x			x		
Hearn Pond							x	x		
Hickmans Marina								x		
Indian River Yacht Basin								x	x	
Log Cabin Hill		x	x					x		
Love Creek Trailer Park		x								
Lowes Recreation Area							x	x	x	x
Lynn Lee Mobil Village							x	x	x	

TABLE 12 (continued)

Name	ACTIVITY									
	Sightseeing	Picnicking	Athletic Facilities	Nature Study	Hiking	Bicycling	Swimming	Fishing	Boating	Hunting/Shooting
Masseys Landing								x	x	
Misspillion Light								x	x	
Murrays Farm	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x
Nanticoke Shores, Inc.								x		
Old Landing Golf Course										x
Old Inlet Campsite							x	x	x	
Pier Point Marina							x		x	
Pine Haven Campsite		x								
Pot-Nets Park		x	x				x	x	x	
Rainbow Cove Marina									x	
Laurel Airport						(Flying)				
Georgetown (County) Airport						(Flying)				
Steamboat Landing		x					x	x	x	
Woodenhawk Camp Ground	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x
Treasure Beach			x				x	x	x	
Big Oaks Camp										
Holly Tree		x					x	x	x	
Leisure Point		x					x	x	x	
Pine Tree Campsite		x					x	x	x	
Holly Lake		x								
Rehoboth Airport						(Flying)				
Rehoboth Bay Sailing Area		x					x	x	x	
Rehoboth Bay Marina								x	x	
Rehoboth Country Club							x			x
Sandy Cove Camping Area		x					x	x	x	
Seaford Golf			x							x
Seaside Campsite		x					x	x	x	
Shawns Hideaway		x					x	x	x	
Shawnee Country Club							x			x
Shockleys Boat-Tel								x	x	
South Shore Marina								x	x	
Sussex Recreation Center			x (archery)							x
Sussex Country Club							x			x
Swann Keys										x
Tuckahoe Acres			x				x	x	x	
Whitehouse Farm							x	x	x	
Holiday Campground										

TABLE 12 (continued)

[illegible]

In addition to these facilities many towns in all three counties offer facilities for organized baseball (Little League-type), usually under the sponsorship of civic or social organizations and clubs. Other facilities are in various stages of development, at least two of which are campsites, one of which will be located near Blackbird Landing and is known as Delmora Park and the other is a KOA facility in Sussex County near Ocean View. Other similar facilities are in the process of being developed; however, their inclusion here would be premature.

# Kent County

Hunting and picnicking are the leading activities at Kent County private recreation areas. Swimming and the operation of private aircraft are also enjoyed by large numbers of people. The following table lists the private recreation facilities in Kent County as of May 1972.

TABLE 13

## Private Outdoor Recreation Areas Kent County

Name	ACTIVITY										
	Sightseeing	Picnicking	Athletic Facilities	Nature Study	Hiking	Horseback Riding	Swimming	Fishing	Boating	Hunting	Golf
American Legion							x				
Artis Stables						x					
Ash Park		x	x								
Barratts Chapel								(Museum)			
Bowers Beach								x	x		
Camp George		x	x	x	x	x		x		x	
Councils Stables						x				x	
Del Air Park								(Flying)			
Del Loo	x			x							
De Marie Farm										x	
Dover Fairways											x
Eastern Shore Fox Club										x	
Garrisons Lake Golf		x	x				x				x
Go-Cart			x								
Fork Landing				x					x		
Haven Lake		x					x				
Jonkins Airport	x						(Flying)				
Kent Swim Club		x	x				x				
Mapledale Country Club							x				x
Millford Airport							(Flying)				
Miller Farm			x					x			
Millers Pond								x		x	
Morris Ponds										x	
The Oaks		x									
Pleasanton Farm										x	



TABLE 13 (continued)

Name	ACTIVITY										
	Sightseeing	Picnicking	Athletic Fields	Nature Study	Hiking	Horseback Riding	Swimming	Fishing	Boating	Hunting	Golf
Smyrna Airport							(Flying)				
Smyrna Swimming		x	x				x				
Voshells Pond		x							x		
Wheeler's Park		x	x	x	x	x		x			
Woodland Beach									x	x	
Woodside Railroad (Cedar Park)		x									
Kenton Gun Club										x	
Dover Country Club							x				x
KOA - Dover			x				x				x

#### Other Private Conservation Holdings

In addition to the lands owned by the various levels of government and those used in conjunction with private-commercial recreation purposes, over 10,300 acres in Delaware are owned by Delaware Wildlands. This non-profit conservation group, established in 1961, is dedicated to the preservation of properties it deems irreplaceable and worthy of protection in this natural state. The emphasis of Delaware Wildlands originally was the preservation of the stands of Baldcypress in Cypress Swamp and near Trap Pond in Sussex County. More recently, the organization has expanded its emphasis to the New Castle County and Kent County wetlands, especially those along the Delaware Bay. Of the 10,300 acres owned by the organization, approximately 4,900 acres are located in Sussex County, 3,200 acres in Kent County and 2,200 acres in New Castle County. Approximately 700 acres, adjacent to the Cypress Swamp, are owned by the organization in Maryland. The areas owned by Delaware Wildlands are open for public use with permission for nature study, hiking, riding, and hunting.

In addition to these holdings, approximately 2,000 - 3,000 acres of land are in "private conservation reserves" and held for conservation purposes. These areas are generally managed in accordance with the State and Federal programs, however, the areas are restricted to public use without permission. Additionally, over 29,000 acres are owned by private paper and pulpwood companies. Most of these ownerships are located in Sussex County with the majority being the 11,000 acres owned by the Glatfelter Pulpwood Company, and almost 10,000 acres owned by Chesapeake Pulpwood Company. These areas, according to the above companies, are open for hunting by permit, however, other uses are restricted due to the threat of fire and the lack of sanitary facilities. These areas are managed by professional foresters and are selectively cut and reforested to assure a sustained growth of marketable timber. Many smaller tracts are also known to be owned by lumber or timber interest, however, the exact number and extent of these ownerships could not be ascertained. These areas contribute to the State's outdoor recreation supply and provide valuable open spaces, however, their long-range value is seriously constrained by their commercial character.

TABLE 14

Ownership of Public Recreation Land  
by Type of Government\*

May 1972

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Acres</u>	
<b>Federal</b>		
Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge	16,280	
Primehook National Wildlife Refuge	6,655	
Corps of Engineers - C and D Canal	5,271	
Kilcohook National Wildlife Refuge	<u>1,487</u>	
		29,693
<b>State</b>		
Archives and Cultural Affairs	93	
Forests	6,327	
Parks	6,840	
Fish and Wildlife	21,361	
Highways - Roadside Rests (est.)	<u>60</u>	
		34,681
<b>County</b>		
New Castle		3,064
<b>Municipal</b>		
New Castle County	407	
Kent and Sussex Counties	<u>493</u>	
		<u>900</u>
		68,338

\*Excluding educational facility areas - acreage of these facilities is difficult to accurately ascertain.

## INVENTORY MAINTENANCE

This updating of the State's Outdoor Recreation Inventory raises a common issue - the problem of maintenance. While this Inventory corrects a weakness in Delaware's State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, i.e., the lack of data comparability, it only represents one point in time. The same amount of effort will be necessary to update the Inventory again at some future date, unless some method is devised to keep the data current.

This problem is being addressed in the public sector in that the State maintains a fairly sophisticated property inventory system and the major municipalities and New Castle County have a routine updating mechanism. The private sector, however, is almost impossible to routinely assemble. The Soil Conservation Offices of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in each county keep an informal survey, while the State Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control maintains a good record of non-profit and local recreation assistance grant recipients. In New Castle County the Parks and Recreation Department maintains a current list of private recreation facilities, especially those developed as part of subdivisions.

A more promising opportunity for continued maintenance of the recreation inventory lies in the efforts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Resource Conservation and Development Project. The data in this Inventory was provided to the Resource Conservation and Development staff for use in their project plan. As part of the operation's plan, each recreation project reviewed for possible Resource Conservation and Development, or other funding or assistance, will be added to the Inventory. Further, one recommended project measure (proposal) is the development of a grid-based mechanized

method for geographic coding of all types of resource inventory data. This process would use the State's modified grid procedures and would assign a unique grid coordinate to each inventory record. This data could be maintained on IBM cards or tapes and could be plotted with the use of various computer data plotter devices. It is hoped that this method will be operational in time for the next updating of Delaware's Outdoor Recreation Plan.

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